

Hawaiian Gazette.

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SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

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—Payable in Advance.—

A. W. PEARSON,

Manager.

FRIDAY AUGUST 30

It must be a friendless prisoner who stays in jail during these piping times of deliveries.

Love is said to laugh at locksmiths, and now must be added to the old saw that the laugh is also on the guard.

A. L. C. Atkinson has sold the idol found in a swamp near Wapahu to the Bishop Museum where it will repose in the future. When the idol was first discovered by natives a year ago it aroused considerable interest among archaeologists and museums in England and the United States attempted to purchase it.

Of all the new Territorial judges, the man who has risen highest in public esteem is Judge Edging. He plays no politics, seeks no footlights, but dispenses justice after the fashion of a man who knows the dignity of his post and never permits himself to bring it into contempt.

Russia may be having trouble in the interior of China but she does not seem to have any she cannot take care of on the Asiatic seaboard. The defenses of Vladivostok are all the time being strengthened; Tientsin is growing stronger every month and Port Arthur is an Oriental Gibraltar. Either of these places could stand a longer siege than those of Paris or Plevna.

Francis Murphy, the most popular temperance-worker ever here, will, we trust, make a campaign of the Islands before going home. There is much work to be done which only he and his can do. The attitude of the churches, the Y. M. C. A. and the non-religious citizen being equally friendly to him, the opportunity granted to get audiences of the first rank and to make a lasting impression here is one that even Mr. Murphy might covet.

The attempts of the Sailors' Union to bulldoze the shipping-owners continue. Yesterday a captain found his men quitting work at 5 p. m. because a walking delegate told them to, and saw his mate arrested on a charge of assault and battery. Arrests of captains and mates on hobo evidence is a matter of almost weekly occurrence. It cannot be long, under such circumstances, before owners will no more touch a Honolulu charter than they will hot iron. The only thing that can save the port from continuous annoyance and loss is the common sense of Hawaiian juries.

A dispatch from Saigon announces the death of Prince Henry of Orleans, a notable whom, had he lived, might soon have visited Honolulu. Prince Henry was the eldest son of the Duke of Chartres and a cousin of the French legitimist pretender, the Duke of Orleans. The dispatch says he was on his way to the United States via San Francisco and was to have passed some time at Newport this fall. His name has been mentioned as a suitor for the hand of a well-known American heiress, and at one time he figured as a suitor for the hand of the eldest sister of the young king of Spain, the Infanta Maria de las Mercedes, who was married in February of the present year to Prince Charles of Bourbon, son of the Count of Caserta.

The fact that the bark Olympic, which has in its cargo flour and other staples, got away when expected, and is now eleven days out from San Francisco, will relieve the minds of many dealers who have daily watched their supplies of the necessities of life grow beautifully less. There is not, even now, a famine, but the shortage of flour is not pleasant to contemplate. One effect of the present troubles will be to encourage lines of transportation from other Coast points than San Francisco. The fact is that the Albert, now at the Sound for a cargo, which will relieve any further shortage of stocks, will open new lines, and promises to be a forerunner of new connections which will be kept open to prevent any repetition of the present experiences.

The most critical news from the Mainland, in the files which arrived by the Sonoma, is that the strikes continue, although that there has been no violence is an encouraging sign, when it is taken into consideration that there have been labor troubles all summer, and that the violent stage usually comes after the first month of a lockout. The effect upon the trade of the Pacific Coast metropolis will be far-reaching if the shutdown of free shipments long continues. At this time, when the other ports of the Coast are reaching out for the trade which by right belongs to San Francisco, such a blow at the interest of the port is to be regretted. Taking into consideration also that it is estimated that one-half of the canning fruit crop has been lost, there promises to be added to a year of drought the loss of most of the fruits so carefully grown. Honolulu will feel the effects of this strike more and more though the drawing of supplies from the Sound country will relieve the pressure for immediate needs. Building must languish, for already there are many new structures tied up because of the non-shipment of supplies. The vessels which are now there would relieve all needs if they could be loaded and manned.

NATIONAL EXPORTS.

The New York Maritime Register says that exports of manufacturers from the United States show an apparent decrease of \$23,342,583 in the fiscal year 1901 compared with 1900. The detailed figures having just been completed by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics, it is now practicable to analyze this decrease and see how much of it is real and how much of that which is real is due to temporary causes.

As has already been explained by the Bureau of Statistics, the export figures of 1901 do not include the exports to the Hawaiian Islands or to Porto Rico, which are now customs districts of the United States. The shipments of domestic products to Porto Rico were during the year \$6,561,917, and including the foreign with the domestic products exceeded \$7,000,000. For the shipments from the United States to the Hawaiian Islands there are no official statistics, the exporters having taken advantage of the letter of the law and refused to give this information to the Bureau of Statistics, but the Collector of Customs at Honolulu estimates the shipments to these islands from the United States during the year at fully \$20,000,000. This makes \$27,000,000, therefore, which should be added to the export statement in an attempt to compare the figures of the present year with those of 1900. An analysis of the exports from the United States to Porto Rico and the Hawaiian Islands last year shows that fully two-thirds were manufactures, and assuming this as a basis of the calculations for the present year, there should be added \$18,000,000 to the statement of manufactures exported from the United States, bringing the total up to 42½ million dollars, or only five millions below that of last year. The exports to China from the United States fell off about \$5,000,000 in 1901, compared with 1900, the fall of course being entirely due to temporary causes. An examination of our exports to China in 1900 shows that practically all are manufactures, so that the temporary reduction of exports to China due to the unsettled conditions in that country, coupled with the absence of export statistics for Hawaii and Porto Rico, fully equals the entire decrease in our exports of manufactures.

In four important articles of our manufactured exports, however, there is a material reduction in the value of exports in 1901, compared with 1900. These articles are: (1) copper, a reduction of \$14,500,000; (2) iron and steel, a decrease of \$4,500,000, which is entirely accounted for by the absence of figures on the exports to Hawaii, to which the exports of iron and steel alone from the United States last year were over \$5,000,000; (3) mineral oils, in which there is a reduction of \$3,800,000 in value, and which is due entirely to a reduction in the export price of oils, the number of gallons exported having actually increased from \$17,599,499 gallons in 1900 to \$20,498,964 gallons in 1901; (4) cotton manufactures, a reduction of \$3,700,000, which is entirely due to the temporary falling off in our exports to China, the decrease in exports of cotton goods to China in 1901, compared with 1900, being \$1,183,000, or more than the entire decrease in total exports of cotton manufactures. Taking the entire available list of exports of manufactures, numbering about 200 distinct articles or classes of articles, it is found that 60 per cent show an increase in value, as compared with last year, while in a considerable number of those showing a decrease the loss is entirely due to the reduction in price per unit, the actual quantities being in several cases greater and the values less than last year.

FRANCE AND TURKEY.

It is hardly to be supposed that France will fight Turkey. No power has dared to do that, save little Greece, for nearly a quarter of a century, although Turkey has given all the great States ample provocation in turn. Her position is, in a diplomatic sense, the most impregnable in Europe. When Russia attacked Turkey in 1877, intent on the mastery of the vital passage from the Black Sea to the Mediterranean, the other powers made her stop just short of success and leave the control of the Bosphorus to the Porte. Four or five years ago, during and after the Crete imbroglio, the "concert of Europe" seemed likely to bring the Sultan to terms. But he played one enemy against the other, ignored their joint notes and declined to make any reforms under duress. Finally Europe quieted down. Even Great Britain, the most aggrieved party of all, and a country which responded with enthusiasm to Alfred Austin's ode beginning: Abdul the Damned on his infernal throne!

We think it will be the same way with France. If she should make the Porte an ultimatum, Turkey would at once offer the strength of her magnificent army of 700,000 fighting men to the triple alliance, and France would have to watch Germany on one frontier and Italy on another. A war on Turkey must mean a general war in Europe; and any great power will endure much from the Porte rather than launch such a catastrophe.

THE HUMPHREYS CASE.

By this time Judge Humphreys is probably on the rack. At the date of his arrival in Washington the evidence in support of the charges against him had not been filed with the Department of Justice. All the Department had were the items of arraignment and to these Humphreys entered a series of denials quite as false as those regarding his personally revised interview in the San Francisco Chronicle. Mr. Hankey, who represented the Bar Association at Washington, became impatient over the delay in filing the specifications—a delay which was due to an embarrassment of riches here in the matter of proofs. Evidence came piling in until the brief in the hands of the printer grew to a fair-sized volume, and meanwhile Mr. Hankey had to wait. So did the Department, and that also grew impatient. Judge Humphreys, as we are advised, tried to take advantage of

the delay by demanding immediate consideration. At first the Department was disposed to acquiesce, but Mr. Hankey dissuaded it from doing so and urged the Bar Association here to send on the evidence in hand without waiting for more. Meanwhile the work had been done, and the brief mailed. It must now be in the hands of the Department, as is also supplemental proof, prepared in the Southern States, of Humphreys' criminal record before he came here. The evidence printed proves the case for the Bar Association, and the judgment is, as the phrase goes, "up to" the appointing power.

WATER-TIGHT COMPARTMENTS.

Does the water-tight compartment on a deep-sea steamer ever keep the vessel from going down when the hull is broken enough to permit more water to enter than the pumps can handle? The case of the steamer Islander is but one of many. Not long ago we had the Rio. Before that were the Collina, the Bourgoyne, the City of New York, the Mexico and an indefinite number of others, including Admiral Tryon's flagship, the Victoria. When the hull was breached these ships went to the bottom carrying scores of mortals to a watery grave.

Theoretically the water-tight compartment should act upon a ship as an air life-preserver does upon a swimmer. But actually it does not work. It is either open, or it leaks, or it is not big enough. It keeps the word of promise to the ear to break it to the hope.

Could it not be made practically all it is in theory?

The condition of the Porto Ricans arriving here may be accounted for by the state of their health at home. The Washington Star has an interview in which the following description of the Porto Rican on his native heath seems not to have been overdrawn: "One is painfully impressed, whether in the streets of city or town, or in the hill country, by the number of human wrecks, the many beggars, and the sunken-eyed, pallid, anemic men, women and children. Extreme poverty, inanition and decrepitude are found, and though the island is one of great resources and has a good record for thrift, there is reason to believe that from the earliest days of the Spanish occupation this condition of things as to the laboring classes has been only too prevalent—and at times worse, in some respects, than at present." Taking such people as these aboard ship, subject to mal de mer and crowding, and rushing them to Hawaii, does not tend to make them robust. But the planters cannot help this. The real test of the treatment they get from the planters comes afterward, when the laborers settle down to work. So far there has been, among this class, a steady improvement in physical strength and stamina, and there is no reason to think that the Porto Ricans of Hawaii will show a greater average of mortality than the Portuguese.

The San Francisco strikers have, in the main, conducted themselves in an orderly fashion. It hardly pays to do otherwise. In every strike causing violence, from those of 1877 which tied up the railroads of fourteen States, through the Debs episode to the railway strike which culminated at Sacramento, a resort to violence has always brought the iron fist of military law down on the heads of the strikers. In case the San Francisco turbulent should attack life and property and overcome the police, they would have to meet the veteran First California Regiment and the other well-drilled commands of the National Guard, and behind them will loom up the Regulars. We doubt that the strikers will care to take the risk which mobs run.

If the Duke of Cornwall and York gets near enough to the American border of Canada to look across he will see all the difference between a backward country and a go-ahead one. The frontier not only divides sovereignty but it draws a mark between decay and progress. It is startling to note the transformation which the crossing of the geographical line provides. Canada seems to be under a spell of sloth which nothing can break, while a mile away, on the same soil and in the same climate, cities buzz and roar with industry and a thrifty population swarms like bees in a hive. Probably the Duke will not confess the moral though it must stare him in the face.

It looks as if the Chinese issue would figure dominantly in the next Congressional fight. Labor petitions are coming in at Washington from all over the country in favor of a renewal of the exclusion law; and the manufacturers and business men, especially those who want relief from causeless strikes and to build up a great trade with China, are working to open the way for the admission of Chinese under certain restrictions. Owing to the general fear of the labor vote it will be difficult to commit any party to the new idea though it would not be a surprise to find a strong section of both parties, especially the Democrats of the South, advocating it.

Field Marshal Count Von Waldersee is freely criticized in Germany for many "vainglorious" speeches, and references to Chinese successes. His references to nations whose "names paled" are believed to be aimed at England.

Marguerite Dangien has been sentenced to three years imprisonment at Bordeaux, for killing her husband by imprisoning him in a safe. He objected to her going to a ball while he remained at home.

The losing of the schooner Lily and Maude at Fletcher Bay, in which Captain Hart lost his life, is believed to have been intended to cover the murder of the captain.

John T. Hayden, Secretary and Treasurer of the New York corporation of Swift and Company, is a defaulter for from \$10,000 to \$20,000 and is missing.

Mona Valencia, the beautiful two-weeks bride of a jealous husband, was stabbed to death after a ball by her husband, at Tucson, Ariz.

Nothing Tastes Good

And eating is simply perfunctory—done because it must be.

This is the common complaint of the dyspeptic.

If eating sparingly would cure dyspepsia, few would suffer from it long.

The only way to cure dyspepsia, which is difficult digestion, is to give vigor and tone to the stomach and the whole digestive system.

Hood's Sarsaparilla cured the case of Frank Fay, 106 N. St. South Boston, Mass., who writes that she had been a great sufferer from dyspepsia for six years; had been with no appetite and had been troubled with sour stomach and headache. She had tried many other medicines to vain. Two bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla made her well.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Promises to cure and keeps the promise. Don't wait till you are worse but buy a bottle today.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Deputy Attorney General Cathcart will act as attorney general during the absence of Mr. Dole.

W. C. Crook of Makawao, Maui, returned on the Sonoma from a few weeks' vacation spent in California.

Mrs. McStocker and daughter, of Oahu, and Miss Afong, returned on the Sonoma from a visit of several weeks spent on the Coast.

Washington dispatches announce the commissioning of Levi Mahanali, at Honolulu, as a postoffice.

The barkentine, Ruth, twenty-nine days from Kahului, arrived at San Francisco, August 29, with a cargo that included 137,000 bags of sugar.

An old anchor, weighing about 3,000 pounds, was fished out of the anchorage grounds on Tuesday by the United States tug Fearless.

Rev. J. P. Erdman, pastor's assistant at Central Union Church, returned yesterday on the Sonoma from his summer vacation, spent on the Mainland.

The Honolulu Drug Company will occupy a store in the new McIntyre block, as will McIntyre's shoe firm and the First National Bank, the latter having the corner.

Secretary Cooper will go to his home at the Peninsula tomorrow and will probably not return for a week or more. He will take along all the necessary papers for the preparation of his report.

The Bricklayers' Union last night decided to be represented in the Labor Day games by a tug-of-war team. The fifty members of the union will parade dressed in blue shirts and white overalls, preceded by a hod carrier, carrying seven bricks.

It is likely that the band will be given its anticipated trip to Kauai notwithstanding the action of the Executive Council, which was at first inclined not to allow it, because of the heavy expense. The matter will probably be reconsidered at tomorrow's session.

No payments of income tax have been made to Collector Pratt since the law was sustained by the Supreme Court. There has been no action looking to an appeal, and the attorneys interested said yesterday that nothing had been done by any of the parties as yet.

Plans are being made to have Francis Murphy make a tour of the Islands, accompanied by Japanese and Hawaiian interpreters, as well as a concert company from the Murphy Club, to give entertainments at the various plantations.

A Hawaiian stevedore on the Mail dock had the misfortune yesterday to mash the end of the middle finger of his right hand. A fellow laborer with a knife, severed the end of the finger, bound up the injured member in a piece of the wounded man's shirt, and both were soon again at work.

The first mass was celebrated yesterday morning by the Bishop of Honolulu in the new St. Augustine Chapel near Kapiolani park. The music was under the direction of Father Valentin for whom the new chapel was built. The duties for the formal dedicatory services has not been fixed.

It is expected that work will be commenced on the new Hall building within a month. Very little iron is to be used in the structure, the recent fire demonstrating that the iron pillars were warped out of shape, while the wooden ones were simply charred and stood the strain better than the heavier columns.

Fourteen Japanese are being held for investigation, while Inspector Brown is trying to find out whether or not the contract labor law has been violated by them. The men came in on the China, and are said to have been brought here by the new Japanese labor bureau for the purpose of working on Waiwala plantation.

The Ventura while in Sydney went on the dry dock for two days, where she received new propellers measuring twenty-two feet. The old ones measured eighteen feet six inches. It is expected she will make seventeen knots an hour on the run between this port and San Francisco, which should land her there not later than Monday afternoon.

A Bundy clock was received on the Sonoma last night for use in the Honolulu postoffice. The clock is intended to keep tab on the time of arrival and departure of the clerks, carriers and all persons connected with the office. Each employee is provided with a separate key, and upon entering the office for work in the morning he inserts the same in a lock below the face of the clock, turns it, and returns it to a rack nearby. The act of turning registers his number and the time on a card.

While Marconi messages from the steamer Lucania were received at the Nantucket lightship, the ship received none of those sent from shore. The first contract for construction on the San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake Railroad has been let, the line to run from Los Angeles to Pomona.

The wife of Governor Otero of New Mexico took her nine-year old son 2,000 miles to the Pasteur Institute at Chicago for treatment for the bite of a mad dog.

Police assistance was needed to tear up the tracks of the Los Angeles Street Railway Company, laid in violation of the ordinances.

BY AUTHORITY.

PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

On Tuesday, September 24th, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, at the front entrance of the Judiciary building, will be sold at public auction the lease of the land known as the land of Manuka, situate in the District of Kau, Island of Hawaii.

Term, 10 years.

Upset rental, \$75 per annum.

Conditions of lease are as follows: The Government reserves the right to take up any portion or portions of above land for bona fide settlement and other public purposes, and further that the lessee is to keep the land clear and free from lantana during the continuance of the term of said lease.

EDWARD S. BOYD,
Commissioner of Public Lands.
August 20th, 1901. 2309-31

PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

On and after the 21st of September, 1901, at the office of W. O. Aiken, Pala, Maui, may be applied for under conditions of the Land Act of 1895, for Right of Purchase Leases:

Lot No. 7, in Kaupo, Maui, containing an area of 38.50 acres. Appraised value \$430.

Lot in Kupau, Wailuani, Maui, containing an area of 92.46 acres. Appraised value \$924.60.

For further particulars apply at the office of W. O. Aiken, Pala, Maui, or at the Public Lands Office, Honolulu.

EDWARD S. BOYD,
Commissioner of Public Lands.
August 19th, 1901. 2309

PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

On Tuesday, September 24th, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, at the front entrance of the Judiciary building, will be sold at Public Auction a lot of Government land, containing an area of 3.21 acres, situate on the Kona side of the Government road leading from Wailohu village to Naalehu, in the District of Kau, Island of Hawaii, being the same premises formerly occupied by the Anglican Church Mission.

Upset price, \$120.

Terms, cash; payable in United States gold coin.

Cost of surveying above lot at expense of purchaser, \$40.

For plan and further particulars apply at the Public Lands Office, Honolulu.

EDWARD S. BOYD,
Commissioner of Public Lands.
August 19th, 1901. 2309

TERRITORY OF HAWAII.

Treasurer's Office, Honolulu, Oahu.

In re dissolution of the Royal Hawaiian Hotel Company, Limited.

Whereas, the Royal Hawaiian Hotel Company, Limited, a corporation established and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the Territory of Hawaii, has pursuant to law in such cases made and provided, duly filed in this office, a petition for the dissolution of the said corporation, together with a certificate thereto annexed as required by law. Now, therefore, notice is hereby given to any and all persons that have been or are now interested in any manner whatsoever in the said corporation, that objections to the granting of the said petition must be filed in this office on or before August 30, 1901, and that any person or persons desiring to be heard thereon must be in attendance at the office of the undersigned, in the Capitol Building, Honolulu, at 12 m. of said day, to show cause, if any, why said petition should not be granted.

WM. H. WRIGHT,
Treasurer Territory of Hawaii,
Honolulu, June 27, 1901.

June 28, July 5, 12, 19, 26, Aug. 2, 9, 16, 23, 30.

TERRITORY OF HAWAII.

TREASURER'S OFFICE.

Honolulu, Oahu, Aug. 22, 1901.

With the approval of the Acting Governor of the Territory of Hawaii, I have commissioned

ELMER E. CONANT, ESQ.,
as Assessor for the Fourth Taxation Division, Territory of Hawaii (Islands of Kauai and Niihau), vice J. K. Farley, Esq., resigned, to take effect August 24, 1901.

WM. H. WRIGHT,
Treasurer Territory of Hawaii,
2309—Aug. 23, 27, 30.

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT by virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain mortgage, dated March 6, 1879, made by D. Malo and Hilo, of Honolulu, Oahu, to F. M. Hatch, of said Honolulu, and recorded in the office of the Registrar of Conveyances, Honolulu, in Liber 221, pages 486-487, which said mortgage was duly assigned by said F. M. Hatch to Liliuokalani by indenture, dated July 21, 1881, and recorded in said office in Liber 221, pages 486-487, the said Liliuokalani, assignee of said mortgage, intends to foreclose said mortgage for a breach of conditions therein contained, to wit, the non-payment of both principal and interest when due.

Notice is also hereby given that all and singular the lands, tenements and hereditaments in said mortgage described will be sold at public auction at the auction rooms of James F. Morgan on Queen street in said Honolulu, on Saturday, the 31st day of August, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon of said day.

The property covered by said mortgage is thus described: All those premises situate at Kakaala, Manoa, Oahu, more particularly described in Royal Patent No. 3485, to Kuamoo, containing 67 acres.

Terms—Cash. Deeds at the expense of purchaser.

LILIUOKALANI,
Assignee of Mortgagee.

For further particulars, apply to Robertson & Wilder, attorneys for Liliuokalani.

Dated Honolulu, August 8, 1901.

2305—Aug. 9, 16, 23, 30.

A lame shoulder is usually caused by rheumatism of the muscles, and may be cured by a few applications of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., general agents, H. T.

BUSINESS CARDS.

LYLE A. BUCKLEY—Attorney at Law and Notary Public, P. O. Box 338, Honolulu, H. I., King and Bethel Sts.

W. A. SCHAEFER & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

LEWERS & COOKE.—(Robert Lewers, T. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke.)—Importers and dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 414 Fort St.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Machinery of every description made to order.

WILDER'S STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—Freight and passengers for all island ports.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Castle & Cooke.

—LIMITED.—

LIFE and FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS. . .

AGENTS FOR

New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. OF BOSTON.

Aetna Life Insurance Company OF HARTFORD.

CHAS. BREWER & CO'S NEW YORK LINE

SHIP HELEN BREWER will sail from NEW YORK for HONOLULU, on or about

SEPTEMBER 1, 1901.

If sufficient inducements are offered.

For freight rates apply to

CHAS. BREWER & CO., 57 Kilby St., Boston.

C. BREWER & CO., LTD. Honolulu.

Wm. G. Irwin & Co., LIMITED.

Fire and Marine Insurance Agents.

AGENTS FOR THE

Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool, Alliance Assurance Company of London, Alliance, Marine and General Assurance Co., Ltd. of London, Scottish Union National Insurance Company of Edinburgh, Williams of Madgeburg General Insurance Company, Associated Assurance Co., Ltd. of Munich and Berlin.

Metropolitan Meat Company

NO. 507 KING ST.

HONOLULU, H. I.